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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

POISONS FOR NOXIOUS RODENTS IN TEXAS.

PRAIRIE-DOG POISON.

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of boiling water. Add 1 heaping tablespoonful of gloss starch, previously mixed with a little cold water, and boil until a clear paste is formed. Add 1 ounce of baking soda and stir to a creamy mass. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of saccharine and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of molasses and stir thoroughly. Pour over 13 quarts of milo maize or feterita and mix well until grain is evenly coated. Allow to dry before using. If hard water is used, add $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of vinegar for each ounce of strychnine.

In bushel quantities use, as above directed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces strychnine sulphate, $1\frac{1}{5}$ ounce saccharine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces soda, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces starch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts boiling water, and $5\frac{1}{8}$ pint molasses.

Scatter poison when the natural food of the prairie-dog is scarce on a clean hard place near the hole, one quart to 40 holes.

JACK RABBIT POISON.

Alfalfa poison. - Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 gallons of boiling water and sprinkle over 16 pounds of leafy alfalfa hay, chopped in 2-inch lengths. The poisoned hay may be scattered in small heaps along rabbit trails in enclosures from which stock is excluded.

Grain poison. - Mix together 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of baking soda. Sift this into 1 pint of thin hot starch paste and stir thoroughly. (The starch paste is made by mixing 1 heaping tablespoonful of gloss starch in a little cold water which is then added to one pint of hot water and boiled until a clear thin paste is formed.) Add $1\frac{1}{10}$ ounce of saccharine and stir.

Apply to 12 quarts of milo maize or feterita. Mix well until grain is evenly coated. Use as directed for alfalfa poison. If the powdered strychnine alkaloid is not available, strychnine sulphate crystals may be used if prepared as for prairie-dogs.

POCKET GOPHER POISON.

Mix together while dry $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and $1\frac{1}{16}$ ounce of saccharine and sift over 5 quarts of dampened baits made by cutting sweet potatoes or carrots into $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cubes. To insure even distribution of the poison stir baits while applying the powder.

The gopher's runway may be located several inches below the surface by probing with a bluntly pointed stick. An opening should be made to admit 2 of the baits and then closed.

RAT POISON.

To 1 part of barium carbonate and 4 parts of flour or meal, or 1 part of barium carbonate and 8 parts of catmeal, add a little cold water and mix thoroughly into a stiff dough. The barium carbonate may also be sprinkled on fish, toasted bread, or moistened bread and butter.

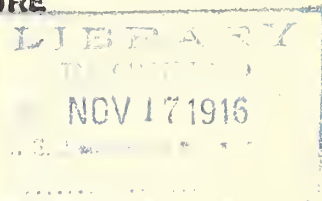
Arsenic may be used in place of the barium carbonate as above described, but it is unreliable in its effect.

Grain poisoned with strychnine, prepared as above recommended for prairie-dogs, is very effective if all other foods are carefully covered. Baits should be placed in rat runs or holes.

Every precaution should be taken to keep poisons out of the reach of children and domestic animals.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



POISONS FOR NOXIOUS RODENTS IN TEXAS.

PRAIRIE-DOG POISON.

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of boiling water. Add 1 heaping tablespoonful of gloss starch, previously mixed with a little cold water, and boil until a clear paste is formed. Add 1 ounce of baking soda and stir to a creamy mass. Add $1/12$ ounce of saccharine and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of molasses and stir thoroughly. Pour over 13 quarts of milo maize or feterita and mix well until grain is evenly coated. Allow to dry before using. If hard water is used, add $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of vinegar for each ounce of strychnine.

In bushel quantities use, as above directed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces strychnine sulphate, $1/5$ ounce saccharine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces soda, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces starch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts boiling water, and $5/8$ pint molasses.

Scatter poison when the natural food of the prairie-dog is scarce, on a clean hard place near the hole, one quart to 40 holes.

JACK RABBIT POISON.

Alfalfa poison.—Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 gallons of boiling water and sprinkle over 16 pounds of leafy alfalfa hay, chopped in 2-inch lengths. The poisoned hay may be scattered in small heaps along rabbit trails in enclosures from which stock is excluded.

Grain poison.—Mix together 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of baking soda. Sift this into 1 pint of thin hot starch paste and stir thoroughly. (The starch paste is made by mixing 1 heaping tablespoonful of gloss starch in a little cold water which is then added to one pint of hot water and boiled until a clear thin paste is formed.) Add $1/10$ ounce of saccharine and stir.

Apply to 12 quarts of milo maize or feterita. Mix well until grain is evenly coated. Use as directed for alfalfa poison. If the powdered strychnine (alkaloid) is not available, strychnine sulphate crystals may be used if prepared as for prairie-dogs.

POCKET GOPHER POISON.

Mix together while dry $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and $1/16$ ounce of saccharine and sift over 5 quarts of dampened baits made by cutting sweet potatoes or carrots into $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cubes. To insure even distribution of the poison stir baits while applying the powder.

The gopher's runway may be located several inches below the surface by probing with a bluntly pointed stick. An opening should be made to admit 2 of the baits and then closed.

RAT POISON.

To 1 part of barium carbonate and 4 parts of flour or meal, or 1 part of barium carbonate and 8 parts of oatmeal, add a little cold water and mix thoroughly into a stiff dough. The barium carbonate may also be sprinkled on fish, toasted bread, or moistened bread and butter.

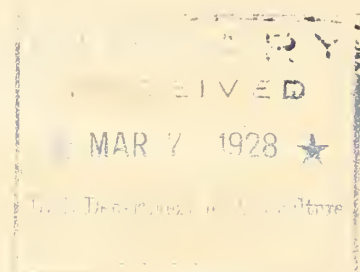
Arsenic may be used in place of the barium carbonate as above described, but it is unreliable in its effect.

Grain poisoned with strychnine, prepared as above recommended for prairie-dogs, is very effective if all other foods are carefully covered. Baits should be placed in rat runs or holes.

Every precaution should be taken to KEEP POISONS OUT OF REACH of children and domestic animals.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



POISONS FOR NOXIOUS RODENTS IN TEXAS

PRAIRIE-DOG POISON:

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 1-1/2 pints of boiling water. Add 1 heaping tablespoonful of gloss starch, previously mixed with a little cold water, and boil until a clear paste is formed. Add 1 ounce of baking soda and stir to a creamy mass. Add 1/12 ounce of saccharine and 1/4 pint of molasses and stir thoroughly. Pour over 13 quarts of milo maize or feterita and mix well until grain is evenly coated. Allow to dry before using. If hard water is used, add 1/4 pint of vinegar for each ounce of strychnine.

In bushel quantities use, as above directed, 2-1/2 ounces strychnine sulphate, 1/5 ounce saccharine, 2-1/2 ounces soda, 1-1/4 ounces starch, 1-1/2 quarts boiling water, and 5/8 pint molasses.

Scatter poison when the natural food of the prairie dog is scarce, on a clean hard place near the hole, one quart to 40 holes.

JACK-RABBIT POISON:

Alfalfa poison.— Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 gallons of boiling water and sprinkle over 16 pounds of leafy alfalfa hay, chopped in 2-inch lengths. The poisoned hay may be scattered in small heaps along rabbit trails in inclosures from which stock is excluded.

Grain poison.— Mix together 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of baking soda. Sift this into 1 pint of thin hot starch paste and stir thoroughly. (The starch paste is made by mixing 1 heaping tablespoonful of gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to one pint of hot water and boiled until a clear thin paste is formed.) Add 1/10 ounce of saccharine and stir.

Apply to 12 quarts of milo maize or feterita. Mix well until grain is evenly coated. Use as directed for alfalfa poison. If the powdered strychnine (alkaloid) is not available, strychnine-sulphate crystals may be used if prepared as for prairie dogs.

POCKET-GOPHER POISON:

Mix together while dry 1/4 ounce powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1/15 ounce of saccharine and sift over 5 quarts of dampened baits made by cutting sweet potatoes or carrots into 1/2 to 3/4 inch cubes. To insure even distribution of the poison stir baits while applying the powder.

The pocket gopher's runway may be located several inches below the surface by probing with a bluntly pointed stick. An opening should be made to admit 2 of the baits and then closed.

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RAT POISON:

To 1 part of barium carbonate and 4 parts of flour or meal, or 1 part of barium carbonate and 8 parts of oatmeal, add a little cold water and mix thoroughly into a stiff dough. The barium carbonate may also be sprinkled on fish, toasted bread, or moistened bread and butter.

Arsenic may be used in place of the barium carbonate as above described, but it is unreliable in its effect.

Grain poisoned with strychnine, prepared as above recommended for prairie dogs, is effective if all other foods are carefully covered. Baits should be placed in rat runs or burrows.

CAUTION. -- Every precaution should be taken to KEEP POISONS OUT OF REACH of children and domestic animals.